

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY	Korea	REPORT NO.	<input type="text"/>	25X1
SUBJECT	Political and Ideological Training of Chinese Communist Troops in North Korea	DATE DISTR.	21 June 1954	25X1
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		REFERENCES		

1. political training of Chinese Communist forces (CCF) troops in North Korea was carried out by the political leaders at company level. In order to prevent the soldiers from being homesick, frequent sessions were held with the company political leader reading and interpreting such newspapers as The Volunteer Forces News (Chih-yuan-chun-pao) (1807/7349/6511/1032). This paper which was distributed among CCF troops in North Korea was received in the 54 Army sector (N 38-25, E 127-37) (CT-8044) one day after the date of publication.
2. Formal political and ideological training was begun in January 1954. On Saturday afternoons members of the Communist Party and of the Socialist Youth Corps attend a two-hour class, followed in the evening by a discussion. Non-Party members perform their normal duties during these periods. Once a week a two-hour class is held in which the company political leader reads and interprets a textbook titled "Realize the American War Policy," which is issued to every squad by the CCF political section. Except for those on guard duty, all company personnel, including the company commander, attend. Illiterate soldiers merely listen to the lecture, while the others take notes. In the evening a two-hour discussion to review the lecture is held in each barracks, led by the squad leaders. The lectures stress such themes as:
- America became rich during World War I by selling arms, and became richer when it won World War II. However, this wealth is concentrated in New York; people in other areas are extremely poor.
 - Americans have a disguised democracy in which Negroes lead "hell-like" lives.
 - United States participation in the Korean war constitutes an aggression.¹
 - The general aim of the Chinese is socialism. Their task is to return private factories and farms to the government and to reform the capitalist class.
 - The Soviet Union gives great assistance to the Chinese, as regards dams, factories, and farms.

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3. Newspapers such as The Volunteer Forces News and The People's Daily News (Jen-min-jih-pao) (0086/3046/2480/1032) which is published in Peiping are circulated among the squads after the company leaders have read them. The main articles stated:
- a. One should send monthly salaries home to China for purchasing more national bonds.
 - b. One should collect old steel.²
 - c. The Indo-China war was expanded by the United States Air Force after the Korean truce.
 - d. The ROK-United States military pact indicates the United States' desire not to leave Korea.
 - e. North Korean reconstruction, such as the building of bridges and of houses in P'yongyang, is being accomplished largely through the assistance of Communist China.
4. Political training of the CCF troops when they were in China was similar to that given them in North Korea. Classes were held several times weekly, followed by evening discussions of the day's lecture. Practical problems such as the Five-year Economic Plans were discussed. Lecture materials included newspapers like The Liberation Army News (Chieh-fang-chun-pao) (6043/2397/6511/1032), published by the Chinese Communist Army Political Bureau, and The People's Daily News. "American imperialism" was the phrase most commonly used in China, while, in addition, in North Korea frequent reference was made to the "American devil."

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Comments

- 1. If the United States really likes war it would not have participated in the Panmunjom truce talks. Also, if the propaganda that the Americans forcibly held the prisoners were true, there would have been no prisoners of war repatriated.
- 2. After the armistice, one of the duties of the troops was to collect steel which was then piled in company areas.

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